



CONDITIONS OF REWARDS, AND SPECIAL PRIZE LIST FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

FOR THE YEAR 1857-8.

I. THE nature of the works to be submitted for inspection, in the various stages previous to stage 23, and the examples from which they are to be prepared, are defined in the paper No. 127.

II. The conditions given in paper No. 127, are to be strictly and literally adhered to, as regards *size* and all other respects. No work will be rewarded which does not conform to them as well as the requirements of this programme.

III. Particular attention is requested to the regulations as to the mode of *mounting*, borders, or other accompaniments of drawings; extreme simplicity in this respect being recommended; quiet, unobtrusive tints should be selected when coloured mountings are deemed requisite: and, as a general rule in such cases, all primary or secondary tints are to be avoided.

IV. In the various stages which constitute the painting course, especially in the studies consisting of arrangements of objects, such as fruit, flowers, shells, &c., although the special qualities of *colour*, light, and shade, general pictorial effect, and an agreeable distribution of forms, are primary considerations, still the severe and imitative treatment is not to be sacrificed: the same earnest, truthful rendering of the actual facts of the objects represented, will be looked for in these compositions, as in isolated studies; and all attempts at the acquisition of premature facility of execution should be discouraged.

V. The masters of the various Schools of Art are requested to give their particular attention to an increased development of the studies in stage 22 (Elementary Design). [See Mr. Redgrave's Report on the Works exhibited, 1853, p. 31, Catalogue of the Works of the Schools in 1853, and those for the Works exhibited in the spring of 1854.]

VI. Original designs for manufactures must have been executed by pupils who, having actually received their instruction in the schools, are supposed to carry out their designs upon the principles taught therein. The works of established designers, who may have only been casual students in the schools, and whose general practice has not as yet become sensibly influenced by the teaching of the schools, are obviously not required. Neat and precise execution in all original designs should be inculcated.

VII. To each work must be attached a ticket showing—1. The name of the school from which it is sent. 2. The name and age of the student. 3. His present or prospective occupation. 4. The length of time he has studied in the school. 5. The stage to which the work belongs. 6. The signature of the Head Master, and the date. 7. Prices may also be attached to works of importance, for the convenience of purchasers. These tickets are supplied by the Department. They are to be neatly filled up. The *white* tickets placed on white paper, and the *coloured* tickets on paintings, &c.

VIII. No student can receive a *second* medal for a second work in the same stage, except that of "Applied Designs." For instance—the student who has received a medal in stage 9 in 1857, cannot send again

another work in stage 9 in 1858,—but he may send a work in any *other* stage, or section of a stage, in which he has not been rewarded. In stage 23 the student may take medals in *two* successive years, in the same section, and money prizes according to Rule XXII.

IX. A printed list (of which forms will be furnished), properly filled up, is to be forwarded by the Inspector with the works sent in competition for the National Medals, and a duplicate of the same to be retained in each school. The list transmitted to the Department may be accompanied by any remarks or observations which are deemed explanatory or useful.

APPLIED DESIGNS.

X. With regard to the 23d stage, “Applied Designs,” the Examiners have “suggested that all manufactured articles should be accompanied by the original design; or, when that is not possible, that the Master should certify that such design has not been materially changed in the process of manufacturing, and that he is satisfied with the mode in which the design is rendered. With respect to more absolute grounds for decision, we conceive that such works only should be rewarded as may be in conformity with the principles of taste taught by the masters and by the professor in the peculiar department.”

XI. Accordingly, it has been determined that the following conditions must be observed, and that medals, with books, and certain sums of money, shall be awarded to designs produced according to the principles hereafter laid down, and to the under-mentioned classes of manufactures. Designs, or works executed in disregard of these principles and conditions, will not be eligible for reward. Rewards will be wholly or partially withheld if the works sent in to compete for them are not considered of sufficient merit to warrant their being awarded. The competitors for the reward herein offered, must have been students in the school during the past year, must state their age, and what length of time they have been students, and *what stages of instruction they have passed through*.

XII. In *Calicoes, Cambrics, Chintzes, Muslins, Mousselines de laines*, and other printed garment fabrics. The following rules must be observed in the designs for the decoration :—

1. The ornament must be flat, not imitative but conventional, without relief, shadow, or perspective.
2. If the decoration is derived direct from natural objects the designs must be accompanied by a sheet of imitative studies of the subjects on which they have been founded.
3. The ornament must cover the surface either by a diaper, based on some regular geometrical figure, or arise continuously out of itself by graceful flowing curves.
4. No pronounced lines should lead in the direction of breadth.
5. The effect produced by the folding of the stuff must be carefully studied.
6. The size of the pattern must be regulated by the material for which the design is intended—small, for close thick fabrics, such as *ginghams*, &c.; larger, for fabrics of more open textures, such as *muslins*, *barèges*, &c.; largely covering the ground on *de laines*; more dispersed in cotton or linen goods.
7. The colours employed must be such as the manufacturer can produce, and the most careful attention given to arrange them according to their laws of harmonious relation.
8. The pattern must be properly studied as to the necessary repeats, and the means of production either by block or cylinder.

Silks.

XIV. The rules 1 to 6, as in *calicoes*, must be observed in the designs for silks, together with the following :—

The size of the pattern must be regulated by the strength of its contrasts either of light and dark or colour; the stronger the contrast the smaller

must be the pattern. The processes of weaving must be considered both as to the power of producing the arrangement of colour adopted, and as to the enrichment of the stuff by the interchange of surface; and the laws of harmony of colour must be thoroughly observed.

Carpets.

XV. The following rules must be observed in the designs for the decoration of carpets:—

A carpet serves as a "ground" to relieve all objects of furniture upon it, and should be quiet and negative—without strong contrast of either form or colour. The leading forms must be so composed as to distribute the pattern over the whole floor, not pronounced either in the direction of breadth or length; all "up and down" treatments being only suitable for passages or staircases. The decorative forms must be flat, without shadow or relief, whether derived from ornament, or direct from flowers or foliage. In colour the general ground should be negative, low in tone, and inclining to the tertiary hues—the leading forms of the pattern being expressed by the darker secondaries—and the primary colours or white, if used at all, only in small quantities to enhance the tertiary hues. The laws regulating the harmonies and contrasts of colour must be strictly attended to, as well as the necessary conditions of manufacture. The mode of manufacture must be stated, whether Brussels, tapestry, or printed carpet.

Paper Hangings.

XVI. The following rules must be observed in the designs for paper hangings:—

Paper hangings should be treated as a background to display the furniture and other objects in the apartment. Its decoration must be subdued and unobtrusive, not inviting special attention by strongly pronounced contrasts either of form or colour. All the ornament employed must be strictly conventional, flat, and without relief; the forms may be purely ornamental or based upon natural objects; they should cover the surface equally, and where a geometrical basis filled in with smaller forms is used, care must be taken so to construct these leading lines that the eye may pass continuously over the surface without break or interruption of line. The treatment of colour may consist of gradations of one hue or combinations of different hues or tints, which, however, must be in strict accordance with the laws of harmonious combinations of colour. As the colours should be regulated by the aspect of the room, and the character of the design by the nature of the apartment, whether drawing-room, dining-room, library, or bed-room, and also by its size, it will be necessary that to all designs, the size and nature, and proposed aspect of the apartment for which they are intended should be appended. The design should not exceed 1 ft. 9 in. width, nor 2 ft. 7½ in. in length.

Pottery.

XVII. The following rules must be observed:—

The best form for use and capacity must have the first attention of the designer, and then the most graceful treatment of that form. All projecting parts must have careful consideration to render them as little liable to injury as is consistent with their purpose, and all relief ornament so treated that it is as little injured by the glaze as possible.

Metal Work.—Jewellery.

XVIII. The following rules must be observed in the designs for metal-work:—

Whatever article is chosen as the subject of the design it must first be carefully constructed and its form thoroughly adapted to use, being

studied for elegance and beauty of line, as well as for capacity, strength, mobility, &c. The structure of the design must be shown, in outline or otherwise, in this stage, without decoration. In ornamenting this construction, care must be taken to keep the decoration subordinate, and to preserve the general form, by low relief or otherwise; the ornament must be so arranged as by its lines to enhance the symmetry of the original form and assist its constructive strength. If arabesques or figures in the round are used, they must arise out of the ornamental and constructive forms, and not be merely applied. Variety may be obtained by parcel-gilding, burnishing, tooling, inlaying, or enamelling; but it must ever be remembered, that repose is required to give value to ornament, which in itself is secondary and not principal. Where parcel-gilding or enamels form part of the design they should be shown by separate drawings.

Wall Decoration.

XIX. The general principles already laid down for the decoration of surfaces and for construction must be observed.

XXI. COPYRIGHT.

The copyright of all works is the property of the student, but the actual works to which the prizes of the Department are awarded must be preserved in the Department. The authors of them will, however, have every facility in making duplicates of them.

XXII. A student who has taken any money prize in one section of designs cannot take afterwards a prize of *lower* value in the same section; and having taken the highest prize, cannot take another of the same value in the same section, but is eligible to take a prize in a *different* section, without limit as respects the number of sections.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Examiners, the special prize list, as far as regards money rewards, will be for the present discontinued, until the spread of art-education, and the efforts which are being made in the training school to prepare highly qualified teachers, shall ensure a fuller and better competition for them. But, in the meantime, the examiners will be at liberty to recommend in meritorious cases, in addition to the medals for "applied designs," such money rewards, under the usual restrictions, as they may consider suitable.

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